

300 Most Common In Surgery From Surgical Recall

By Dr.Osama Kanaan

- ✓ **MC** cause of mild postoperative hyponatremia is fluid overload
- ✓ **MC** cause of transfusion hemolysis is ABO incompatibility as a result of clerical error
- ✓ **MC** inherited hypercoagulable state is factor V Leiden
- ✓ **MC** cause of fever during postoperative days #1 to #2 is atelectasis
- ✓ **MC** vital sign change associated with early hypovolemic shock is tachycardia
- ✓ **MC** nosocomial infection is urinary tract infection
- ✓ **MC** nosocomial infection causing death is respiratory tract infection (Pneumonia)
- ✓ **MC** cause of "catheter-related bloodstream infections" is coagulase-negative staphylococci (33%), followed by enterococci
- ✓ **MC** causative organism of clostridial myositis is clostridium perfringens
- ✓ **MC** bacteria found in postoperative wound infections is S. Aureus (20%)
- ✓ **MC** causative organism of hidradenitis suppurativa is S. Aureus
- ✓ **MC** causative organism of parotitis is staphylococcus
- ✓ **MC** ICU pneumonia bacteria is gram-negative organisms
- ✓ **MC** risk factor for carbuncle is DM
- ✓ **MC** cancers in women are 1. Breast 2. Lung 3. Colorectal
- ✓ **MC** cancer causing death in both men and women is lung
- ✓ **MC** bacterial cause of urinary tract infection (UTI) is Escherichia coli
- ✓ **MC** abdominal organ injured in blunt abdominal trauma is liver (in recent studies)
- ✓ **MC** cause of incisional hernia is a wound infection
- ✓ **MC** hernia in both men and women is indirect inguinal hernia
- ✓ **MC** cause of indirect inguinal hernia is patent processus vaginalis (congenital)
- ✓ **MC** organ in an inguinal hernia sac in men is small intestine
- ✓ **MC** organ in an inguinal hernia sac in women is ovary/ fallopian tube
- ✓ **MC** hernia in women is indirect inguinal hernia
- ✓ **MC** site of thoracic aortic traumatic tear is just distal to left subclavian artery
- ✓ **MC** intra-abdominal organ injured with penetrating trauma is small bowel
- ✓ **MC** cause of bleeding from pelvic fractures is venous (85%)
- ✓ **MC** benign tumor of the liver is hemangioma
- ✓ **MC** malignancy of the liver is metastasis
- ✓ **MC** sign of burn wound infection is discoloration of burn eschar

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
Caliente.COM

- ✓ **MC** cause of significant UGIB is Peptic ulcer - duodenal and gastric ulcers (50%)
- ✓ **MC** age group of duodenal ulcer is 40 - 65 years of age (younger than the patients with gastric ulcer)
- ✓ **MC** location of duodenal ulcer is within 2 cm of the pylorus in the duodenal bulb
- ✓ **MC** age group of gastric ulcer is 40 to 70 years old (older than the duodenal ulcer)
- ✓ **MC** location of gastric ulcer is 70% are on the lesser curvature
- ✓ **MC** location of boerhaave syndrome posterolateral aspect of the esophagus the left), 3 to 5 cm above the ge junction
- ✓ **MC** cause of esophageal perforation is iatrogenic
- ✓ **MC** site of esophageal perforation is on cervical esophagus
- ✓ **MC** site for gist is stomach (60%), small bowel (30%)
- ✓ **MC** site of maltoma is stomach (70%)
- ✓ **MC** sign of an anastomotic leak after a gastric bypass is tachycardia
- ✓ **MC** indication for abd. surgery in pts with crohn's disease is SBO due to strictures
- ✓ **MC** benign small bowel tumor is leiomyoma
- ✓ **MC** small bowel tumor is adenocarcinoma
- ✓ **MC** general surgical abdominal emergency in pregnancy is appendicitis
- ✓ **MC** complication of meckel's diverticulum in adults is intestinal obstruction
- ✓ **MC** appendiceal tumor is carcinoid tumor
- ✓ **MC** causes of colonic fistula is diverticulitis
- ✓ **MC** type of colonic fistula is colovesical fistula,
- ✓ **MC** cause of epidural hematoma is middle meningeal artery injury
- ✓ **MC** gi cancer is colorectal cancer
- ✓ **MC** Second cancer in the united states is colorectal cancer
- ✓ **MC** Second cause of cancer deaths is colorectal cancer
- ✓ **MC** symptom of rectal cancer is hematochezia (passage of red blood $\pm$ stool)
- ✓ **MC** site of distant (hematogenous) metastasis from colorectal cancer is liver
- ✓ **MC** associated CA risk for women with peutz-jeghers' is ovarian cancer (granulosa)
- ✓ **MC** site of diverticulosis is sigmoid colon involvement
- ✓ **MC** cause of lower gi bleeding is upper gi bleeding
- ✓ **MC** fistula with diverticulitis is colovesical fistula (to bladder)
- ✓ **MC** causes of massive lower gi bleeding in adults is diverticulosis (right sided)
- ✓ **MC** type of colonic volvulus is sigmoid volvulus
- ✓ **MC** carcinoma of the anus is squamous cell carcinoma (80%)
- ✓ **MC** symptom of anal carcinoma is anal bleeding

- ✓ **MC** site of anal fissure is posterior midline (comparatively low blood flow)
- ✓ **MC** liver cancer is metastatic disease
- ✓ **MC** primary malignant liver tumor is hepatocellular carcinoma (hepatoma)
- ✓ **MC** primary benign liver tumor is hemangioma
- ✓ **MC** site of metastasis for hepatocellular carcinoma is lungs
- ✓ **MC** types of abscess of liver in the united states is bacterial
- ✓ **MC** types of abscess of liver in the worldwide is amebic
- ✓ **MC** bacterial organisms cause bacterial liver abscess is gram negatives: e. Coli,
- ✓ **MC** cause of portal hypertension in the united states is cirrhosis (>90% of cases)
- ✓ **MC** physical finding in patients with portal hypertension is splenomegaly
- ✓ **MC** perioperative cause of death following shunt procedure is hepatic failure, secondary to decreased blood flow
- ✓ **MC** cause of cholangitis is gallstones in common bile duct (choledocholithiasis)
- ✓ **MC** organisms isolated with cholangitis is gram-negative organisms (e. Coli)
- ✓ **MC** Type of IBD as a risk factor for sclerosin cholangitis is ulcerative colitis
- ✓ **MC** Gallstone ileus seen in women >70 years
- ✓ **MC** route of spread for carcinoma of gb is contiguous spread to the liver
- ✓ **MC** location of cholangiocarcinoma is proximal bile duct
- ✓ **MC** cause of free peritoneal air is perforated peptic ulcer disease
- ✓ **MC** cause of death ages 1 to 44 is trauma
- ✓ **MC** sign of pancreatitis on x-ray is sentinel loop
- ✓ **MC** cause of pancreatic pseudocyst is chronic alcoholic pancreatitis
- ✓ **MC** cause of death due to pancreatic pseudocyst is massive hemorrhage
- ✓ **MC** symptoms of cancer of the pancreatic head is weight loss (90%)
- ✓ **MC** islet cell tumor is insulinoma
- ✓ **MC** motivation for medicolegal cases involving the breast is failure to diagnose a breast carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** site of breast cancer is in the upper outer quadrants
- ✓ **MC** type of breast cancer is infiltrating ductal carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** sites of metastases of breast cancer is Lymph nodes
- ✓ **MC** type of invasive breast cancer do patients with Lobular carcinoma in situ develop is infiltrating ductal carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** cause of bloody nipple discharge in a young woman is intraductal papilloma
- ✓ **MC** breast tumor in patients <30 years is fibroadenoma
- ✓ **MC** site of distant metastasis of sarcoma is lungs (hematogenous spread)

- ✓ **MC** presentation of male breast cancer is painless breast mass
- ✓ **MC** cause of green, straw-colored, or brown nipple discharge is fibrocystic disease
- ✓ **MC** cause of breast mass after breast trauma is fat necrosis
- ✓ **MC** cause of mastitis is staphylococcus aureus
- ✓ **MC** bacteria cause breast abscess in nursing is s. Aureus
- ✓ **MC** bacteria cause breast abscess in nonlactating is mixed infection
- ✓ **MC** cause of Cushing's syndrome is iatrogenic (i.e., prescribed prednisone)
- ✓ **MC** site of ectopic ACTH-producing tumor is oat cell tumors of the lung
- ✓ **MC** Second site of ectopic ACTH-producing tumor is carcinoid
- ✓ **MC** cause of incidentaloma is nonfunctioning adenoma
- ✓ **MC** sign of pheochromocytoma is hypertension
- ✓ **MC** site of a pheochromocytoma is adrenal >90%
- ✓ **MC** acute pancreatitis is gallstones
- ✓ **MC** site of extra-adrenal pheochromocytoma is Organ of Zuckerkandl
- ✓ **MC** chronic pancreatitis is alcohol
- ✓ **MC** site of Zollinger–Ellison syndrome is pancreas
- ✓ **MC** nonpancreatic site is duodenum
- ✓ **MC** site of metastasis Zollinger–Ellison syndrome is liver
- ✓ **MC** tumor in men 1 is parathyroid hyperplasia
- ✓ **MC** tumor in men 2a is medullary thyroid carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** tumor in men 2b is mucosal neuromas
- ✓ **MC** cause of thyroid enlargement is multinodular goiter
- ✓ **MC** thyroid cancer is papillary carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** site of distant metastases of papillary ca is pulmonary (lungs)
- ✓ **MC** spread way in papillary ca is lymphatics
- ✓ **MC** site of distant metastasis of follicular thyroid carcinoma is bone
- ✓ **MC** differentiated thyroid ca that anaplastic ca come from is follicular thyroid ca
- ✓ **MC** cause of hyperthyroidism is Graves' disease
- ✓ **MC** site of an "extra" gland is thymus gland
- ✓ **MC** cause of hypercalcemia in outpatients is hyperparathyroidism
- ✓ **MC** cause of primary hyperparathyroidism is adenoma (>85%)
- ✓ **MC** cause of large bowel obstruction is colon cancer
- ✓ **MC** cause of small bowel obstruction in adults is postoperative adhesions
- ✓ **MC** cause of SBO in children is hernias
- ✓ **MC** bacteria in overwhelming postsplenectomy sepsis OPSS is S. Pneumoniae

- ✓ **MC** cause of splenic vein thrombosis is pancreatitis
- ✓ **MC** cause of failure to correct thrombocytopenia after splenectomy for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (itp) is missed accessory spleen
- ✓ **MC** type of breast cancer is infiltrating ductal
- ✓ **MC** physical finding of portal hypertension is splenomegaly
- ✓ **MC** malignant sarcomas in adults is fibrous histiocytoma (25%)
- ✓ **MC** in children is rhabdomyosarcoma
- ✓ **MC** sarcoma of the retroperitoneum is liposarcoma
- ✓ **MC** location and route of metastasis of sarcomas is lungs via hematogenous route
- ✓ **MC** site of primary gi tract lymphoma is stomach
- ✓ **MC** skin cancers is basal cell carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** fatal skin cancer is melanoma
- ✓ **MC** sites of skin squamous cell carcinoma is head, neck, and hands
- ✓ **MC** site of melanoma in african americans is palms of the hands, soles of the feet
- ✓ **MC** site of melanoma in men is back
- ✓ **MC** site of melanoma in women is legs
- ✓ **MC** Type of all melanomas is Superficial spreading melanoma
- ✓ **MC** symptom of anal melanoma is bleeding
- ✓ **MC** melanoma in african american patients is acral lentiginous melanoma
- ✓ **MC** site of breast cancer is upper outer quadrant
- ✓ **MC** vessel involved with a bleeding duodenal ulcers is gastroduodenal artery
- ✓ **MC** bacteria in ICU pneumonia is gram-negative rods
- ✓ **MC** site of arterial atherosclerotic occlusion in the lower extremities is occlusion of the superficial femoral artery (SFA) in hunter's canal
- ✓ **MC** cause of postoperative death after peripheral vascular disease operation is MI
- ✓ **MC** cause of embolus from the heart in acute arterial occlusion is Atrial fibrillation
- ✓ **MC** site of arterial occlusion by an embolus common femoral artery (SFA is the **MC** site of arterial occlusion from atherosclerosis)
- ✓ **MC** site of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm is infrarenal
- ✓ **MC** cause of death during the early postoperative period after a CEA is MI
- ✓ **MC** site of gastroschisis is right to umbilicus
- ✓ **MC** artery occluded in subclavian steal syndrome is left subclavian A.
- ✓ **MC** site of cystic hygroma is in the floor of mouth; under the jaw
- ✓ **MC** aspirated object is peanut
- ✓ **MC** performed procedure by Pediatric surgeons is indirect inguinal hernia repair

- ✓ **MC** inguinal hernia in children is indirect
- ✓ **MC** cause of small bowel obstruction in toddlers (<2 years old) is Intussusception
- ✓ **MC** site of intussusception is terminal ileum
- ✓ **MC** cause of intussusception is hypertrophic peyer's patches, which act as a lead point; many patients have prior viral illness
- ✓ **MC** complication of meckel's diverticulum in adults is Intestinal obstruction—25%
- ✓ **MC** complication of meckel's diverticulum <2 years is Intestinal hemorrhage
- ✓ **MC** ectopic tissue in a meckel's diverticulum is gastric mucosa
- ✓ **MC** cause of LGIB in children is meckel's diverticulum with ectopic gastric mucosa
- ✓ **MC** cause of emergent laparotomy in the neonate is Necrotizing Enterocolitis
- ✓ **MC** Choledochal cyst arises in extrahepatic ducts
- ✓ **MC** anatomic variant of choledochal cyst is common cyst
- ✓ **MC** cause of cholelithiasis in children is cholesterol stones,
- ✓ **MC** sarcoma in children is rhabdomyosarcoma
- ✓ **MC** sites of rhabdomyosarcoma is head and neck (40%)
- ✓ **MC** bacteria in tenosynovitis and paronychia is staphylococcus aureus
- ✓ **MC** hand/wrist tumor is ganglion cyst
- ✓ **MC** cause of carpal tunnel syndrome is synovitis
- ✓ **MC** types of tumors of the external ear is squamous cell most common
- ✓ **MC** cause of bilateral facial nerve palsy is lyme disease
- ✓ **MC** cause of unilateral facial weakness/paralysis is Bell's palsy
- ✓ **MC** benign tumor of the temporal bone is Glomus tumors
- ✓ **MC** type of epistaxis is anterior (90%); usually the result of trauma
- ✓ **MC** encountered vascular mass in the nasal cavity aggressive but nonmetastasizing is Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
- ✓ **MC** sites of cancer of the oral cavity is lip
- ✓ **MC** cause of death in successfully treated H&N Ca is development of 2nd primary
- ✓ **MC** benign salivary tumor is pleomorphic adenoma
- ✓ **MC** Second benign salivary gland tumor is warthin's tumor
- ✓ **MC** malignant salivary tumor is mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** parotid malignancy is mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** Second submandibular gland malignancy is mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** Second malignant salivary tumor in adults is adenoid cystic carcinoma
- ✓ **MC** malignancy in submandibular & minor salivary glands is adenoid cystic Ca
- ✓ **MC** site of malignant lesions of the larynx is glottis

- ✓ **MC** Second type of malignant lesions of the larynx is in supraglottis
- ✓ **MC** cause of parotid swelling is mumps
- ✓ **MC** salivary gland site of stone formation is submandibular gland
- ✓ **MC** posterior fossa tumor and where is it located is acoustic neuroma, usually occurring at the cerebellopontine angle
- ✓ **MC** site of sinus cancer is maxillary sinus
- ✓ **MC** in head and neck cancer is squamous cell
- ✓ **MC** important predisposing factors to head and neck cancer is excessive the alcohol use and tobacco abuse
- ✓ **MC** malignant neck mass in children, adolescents, and young adults is lymphoma
- ✓ **MC** 1ry malignant solid tumor of the head & neck in children is rhabdomyosarcoma
- ✓ **MC** cause of croup is parainfluenza virus
- ✓ **MC** cause of otitis externa is pseudomonas
- ✓ **MC** cause of epiglottitis is H. Influenzae
- ✓ **MC** cause of malignant otitis externa is pseudomonas
- ✓ **MC** cause of parotitis is staphylococcus
- ✓ **MC** cause of acute suppurative otitis media is S. Pneumoniae (33%)
- ✓ **MC** symptoms with thoracic outlet syndrome is neurogenic
- ✓ **MC** benign chest wall tumors and their typical presentation is osteochondroma (30% to 50%), painless mass on the rib metaphysis
- ✓ **MC** primary chest wall malignancies is chondrosarcoma
- ✓ **MC** benign lung tumor is hamartoma (normal cells in a weird configuration)
- ✓ **MC** cause of Recurrent right Middle lobe pneumonia is intermittent extrinsic bronchial obstruction
- ✓ **MC** mediastinal tumors in all age groups is Neurogenic tumors
- ✓ **MC** etiology of chronic mediastinitis is histoplasma capsulatum
- ✓ **MC** cause of superior vena cava syndrome is malignant tumors (lung cancer)
- ✓ **MC** histology of esophageal carcinoma worldwide is squamous cell carcinoma (95%)
- ✓ **MC** histology of esophageal carcinoma usa is adenocarcinoma
- ✓ **MC** Esophageal carcinoma in the sixth decade of life, and men predominate
- ✓ **MC** causes of mitral regurgitation is rheumatic fever
- ✓ **MC** congenital heart defect is VSD
- ✓ **MC** lesion that presents with cyanosis and CHF in neonatal period (>90% by day 1) is Transposition of the great vessels
- ✓ **MC** benign lesion of cardiac tumors is myxoma in adults

- ✓ **MC** location of myxoma is left atrium with pedunculated morphology
- ✓ **MC** malignant cardiac tumor in children is rhabdomyosarcoma
- ✓ **MC** way to discovered thoracic aortic aneurysm is routine chest X-ray
- ✓ **MC** corticosteroids used in transplants is prednisone
- ✓ **MC** cause for kidney transplant is diabetes (25%)
- ✓ **MC** complications after pancreas transplant is thrombosis
- ✓ **MC** cause of death postoperatively transplantation of the small bowel is sepsis
- ✓ **MC** cause of a "pathologic" fracture in adults is osteoporosis
- ✓ **MC** site of compartment syndrome is Calf
- ✓ **MC** type of shoulder dislocation is anterior (posterior Is associated with seizures and electrical shock)
- ✓ **MC** type of elbow dislocation is posterior
- ✓ **MC** cause of a hip dislocation is high-velocity trauma (e.g., MVC)
- ✓ **MC** type of hip dislocation is posterior often involves fx of post.Lip of acetabulum
- ✓ **MC** organism isolated in osteomyelitis in the adult population is staph. Aureus
- ✓ **MC** isolated organism in patients with sickle cell diseases is salmonella
- ✓ **MC** type of orthopedic tumor in adults is metastatic
- ✓ **MC** primary malignant bone tumor is multiple myeloma
- ✓ **MC** pediatric bone tumors is benign osteochondroma
- ✓ **MC** location of osteosarcoma in the distal femur
- ✓ **MC** site of metastasis of osteosarcoma is lungs
- ✓ **MC** benign bone tumor is Osteochondroma;
- ✓ **MC** location of Ewing's Sarcoma is Around the knee
- ✓ **MC** site of unicameral bone cyst in the proximal humerus in children 5 to 15 years
- ✓ **MC** sign of an epidural hematoma is >50% have ipsilateral blown pupil
- ✓ **MC** intracranial tumors in adults are Metastatic neoplasms are ; among primaries, gliomas are #1 (50%) and meningiomas are #2 (25%)
- ✓ **MC** intracranial tumors in children Medulloblastomas (33%)
- ✓ **MC** Second intracranial tumors in children Astrocytomas (33%)
- ✓ **MC** primary brain tumor in adults is glioblastoma multiforme
- ✓ **MC** location of medulloblastoma in children is cerebellar vermis ;
- ✓ **MC** location of medulloblastoma in adults is cerebellar hemispheres
- ✓ **MC** presentation of a prolactinoma is bitemporal hemianopsia (lateral fields blind)
- ✓ **MC** complication of subarachnoid hemorrhage (in the first 24 to 48 hours post-hemorrhage is rebleeding)